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Established 1887

Gunmen Sought to Shoot Up El Al Plane

Hostages Held in Orly Attack

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 20 (WP).—Two Arab terrorists unsuccessfully tried to shoot up an El Al jet at Orly Airport yesterday and then fled into the terminal building, where they held three hostages, after a five-minute exchange of gunfire with the French police.

Officials said that three persons were wounded by bullets—two of them seriously—and that other persons were seriously injured by grenade fragments in the exchange.

Negotiations with the terrorists, who demanded that a Boeing 707 be ready for an 8 a.m. flight today to an undisclosed destination, were still going on early today after the shootout at the Orly-South terminal.

One of the hostages was believed to be a four-year-old girl. The two others were thought to be her parents. Earlier, French officials indicated that the gunmen might not have taken any hostages after all. Later, they said that hostages were being held.

The attack on the El Al Boeing 747 was the second at Orly within a week. On Monday, two men fired two bazooka rounds at an El Al Boeing 707. Both rounds missed the target, but one sliced through a nearby Yugoslav DC-8.

In August, a guerrilla group with the same name—and drinking itself with the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which has broken with the PLO—claimed responsibility for blowing up three cars in front of Jewish offices in Paris.

Such was the confusion at Orly yesterday following the 4 p.m. attack that it was several hours before officials could issue an account of the incident.

With Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski at the scene to head the negotiations, local prefect Jean Vaudelle told newsmen that a member of the airport security force thwarted the attack on the jumbo jet.

The security guard fired his submachine gun just as one of the terrorists, standing on an open-air terrace overlooking the runway, aimed an unidentified weapon at the Israeli plane. Mr. Vaudelle said.

Three Grenades

He added that the terrorist then sought refuge in the second-floor concourse of the terminal and tossed two grenades to discourage the security forces in pursuit.

Joining an accomplice, the first terrorist took hostages and herded them into the men's windowless restroom, which is at the end of a narrow passageway.

A woman, who later escaped, told a radio reporter that two men, apparently in their 30s and wearing long coats, forced her into the restroom.

One man "threw me to the ground and kicked me several times while shouting at me to crawl," she said, "and since I did not crawl fast enough, he fired at me and a bullet went through my shoe."

"He then told me to go into the toilets and I locked myself in there with another woman," she said. "There was blood in the hall leading to the toilets and people screaming everywhere."

She escaped when police appeared. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

while the other slammed into an airport building. Three persons were slightly injured.

Although the Palestine Liberation Organization denied any responsibility for yesterday's attack, the two men identified themselves as the "Mohammed Boudia Commando" in a message slipped under the door of the restroom.

Killed in 1973

Boudia, a militant pro-Palestinian Algerian, was killed in a booby-trapped car in Paris in 1973.

After last week's bazooka attack, an anonymous caller who identified himself as a member of the Mohammed Boudia Commando telephoned Reuters news agency and said that "the next time we'll hit our target."

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DEMONSTRATION IN NICOSIA—Greek-Cypriot demonstrators burn the American flag.

After Wilson Intervention

IRA, British Discuss a New Truce

BELFAST, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Political leaders of the IRA held a secret meeting with British government representatives here today, raising hopes that the Irish Republican Army may restore the cease-fire which ended Thursday after 25 days.

The meeting was confirmed by officials at the government's Belfast headquarters. No details were given.

Government sources said the meeting was held as the direct result of a personal intervention by Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The sources said a further meeting could take place later, after the Republican side had reported back to the Provisional IRA army council in Dublin.

It is believed that the army council met last night in secret to discuss the latest situation and decided in principle to consider the possibility of a resumed cease-fire.

Offer on Suspects

Today's meeting was between officials of the Northern Ireland executive of Provisional Sinn Féin—political arm of the Provisional IRA—and senior civil servants of the Northern Ireland Office.

It is believed that the government offered to release up to 100 more guerrilla suspects held in Northern Ireland jails if the IRA agreed to cease hostilities for an indefinite period.

Republican sources said it had been pointed out to the British government officials that no military activity had been ordered by the IRA army council since the cease-fire ended.

Among the few incidents reported today was the death of a 10-year-old boy killed by a landmine in the village of Portlough, near the Irish border. In the same village police reported that a hijacked car containing a bomb was left outside a police station. It was towed away. The bomb did not explode.

Republican sources attributed isolated incidents to "maverick" guerrillas.

Firm Hopeful

Catholic leader Gerry Fitt, leader of the Northern Ireland Social Democratic and Labor party, said later he still had "good hopes" that the cease-fire would be restored.

"There is such an overwhelming desire for peace in Northern Ireland," he said, "that I am convinced there is still hope."

Immediately after the talks.

Merlyn Rees, Northern Ireland minister—who did not himself take part—arranged a meeting with the British Army's chief of staff, Gen. Sir Frank King, to discuss the security implications of the new peace moves.

Prime Minister Wilson was said to be so dismayed by the IRA's decision to resume fighting that he personally stepped in to end the stalemate.

Mr. Rees said later that the government officials had met the republican representatives "not to negotiate, but to do any deal, but to explain very carefully and fully the government's position as it has been publicly stated. In return, they have listened to views of Provisional Sinn Féin."

Noting that there had been no significant acts of violence since Thursday, Mr. Rees said: "I hope this is an indication of the real wishes of the Provisionals."

"If the cease-fire continues," he said, "I would wish, and I am sure that the people of Northern Ireland would wish, to see effective arrangements made to insure that it did not break down."

"Secondly, in response to a permanent cessation of violence, the army could be gradually reduced to peacetime level and withdrawn to barracks."

"Thirdly, once I am satisfied that violence has come to a permanent end, I shall be prepared to speed up the rate of releases with a view to releasing all detainees."

Power of Mao, Chinese Party Widened by New Constitution

PEKING, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—China announced tonight that it had abolished the post of head of state, last held by the disgraced Liu Shao-chi in 1967.

The announcement made it clear that Chairman Mao Tse-tung retained his position of supreme authority and he also assumed the title of commander of the armed forces.

The changes, which also tightened Communist party control over the government, were contained in a new constitution adopted by a secret session of China's parliament, the fourth National People's Congress.

The Congress meeting for the first time in a decade, yesterday re-elected ailing Chou En-lai, 76, as Premier and chose Yeh Chien-ying, a Communist party deputy chairman, to fill the post of minister of defense. The post had been vacant for more than three years since the death of Lin Biao, reportedly in a plane crash after a coup attempt failed.

De Facto Changes

The changes have the effect of simplifying China's 20-year-old constitution, ratifying de facto changes and putting the state firmly under the authority of the party.

A report on the new constitution, presented by newly elected Deputy Premier Chang Chun-chiao stressed that it combined



Yeh Chien-ying

Socialist principles with a degree of flexibility.

The last head of state, Mr. Liu, was purged during the Cultural Revolution.

Chairman Mao was reported to have said in 1973 that there should be no head of state. He himself resigned the post in 1959.

The new constitution clearly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Riots in Nicosia, Athens Hit U.S., U.K. Embassies

NICOSIA, Jan. 19.—Thousands of chanting demonstrators—many of them armed with firebombs, iron bars and sticks—stormed the U.S. Embassy and a British cultural office here and the British Embassy in Athens yesterday, ransacking offices and making bonfires out of the debris.

No casualties were reported. The demonstrations were called to protest Britain's decision to evacuate to Turkey about 10,000 Turkish-Cypriot refugees who have been sheltered at British military bases in southern Cyprus. The Cyprus government says that the British move will aid Turkish plans to partition the island.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that most American personnel had left the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia before the attack by an estimated 5,000 demonstrators. U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies was killed during an attack on the same embassy in August as anti-American feeling boiled over in the wake of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus on July 20. Greek Cypriots still harbor anti-American feelings on the grounds that the United States did nothing to prevent or hinder the Turkish invasion.

The stone-throwing, youthful demonstrators pushed aside barbed-wire barricades manned by Greek-Cypriot police and armed troops to storm the U.S. Embassy building.

Today, Nicosia appeared calm. Dozens of Cypriot policemen and soldiers were guarding the U.S. Embassy and British government buildings here.

Attacks in the Night

During the night, police said, two bombs caused slight damage at a British-owned abandoned store and, in southern Cyprus, saboteurs damaged a water-supply pump outside Britain's military base in the Akrotiri area. British authorities said that the pump was seldom used and that the water supply on the base would not be affected by the attack. No casualties resulted from last night's violence, the police said.

Several hundred Turkish-Cypriot refugees were taken from the sovereign British bases to southern Turkey yesterday in the start of an airlift organized by the Turkish government and operated by Turkey's civilian airline.

British officials said that about 500 persons will be airlifted each day, until all the refugees at the bases have been transferred to southern Turkey.

Thousands of Turks were on hand to give a cheering welcome yesterday to the first group of Turkish-Cypriot refugees to land at Adana. A group of 110 were flown there on a Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 jetliner.

Britain agreed last Tuesday to poll the refugees at its southern Cyprus camps and to cooperate in an airlift evacuation if the refugees wanted one.

Turkish-Cypriot Fears

The Greek Cypriots claim—and Turkish officials expect—that most of the refugees will, after their evacuation, opt for Turkey to resettle them in northern Cyprus in an area now held by the Turkish Army. The Greek Cypriots say that the resettled Turkish Cypriots will be taking over property owned by Greek Cypriots and that the resettlement will further Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot proposals for a federation government in a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rift Persists Over Unions In Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The military government has failed to patch together a compromise agreement over a proposed law that has threatened to topple Portugal's coalition Cabinet.

Ministers emerged from a conference room after seven hours of talks early yesterday and said they would resume meeting tomorrow.

A minister said that the debate over the law, which would create a monolithic labor confederation to control all unions, could take up to five days before the issue was resolved.

Political sources said that if the talks break down, the government could fall and open a new chapter in the struggle for political power in Western Europe's most underdeveloped country.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, whose party leads the campaign for the proposal, said the dispute already has created irreparable differences within the Cabinet. But he urged that the coalition be maintained at least until the April elections.

"No Isolated Force"

"The coalition of social and political forces is necessary," Mr. Cunhal, a minister without portfolio, said. "No isolated force could construct a democracy in Portugal."

The two non-Communist parties in the government—the Socialists and the left-of-center Portuguese Democratic party—early in the week threatened to resign from the Cabinet if the law is passed. But they have not repeated the threat since. They maintain that the law would give the Communists complete control of the country's labor movement.

The Catholic Church joined the dispute Friday by issuing a communiqué saying that while it could not side with any party, workers had the fundamental right of choosing their own unions. Political sources said this threw the support of the church, which until now has maintained a low profile, behind the non-Communist parties. The church statement was read at sermons today.

The political crisis developed after the ruling 20-man Council of the Armed Forces Movement narrowly voted to force the proposal through the Cabinet despite the opposition of the Socialists and the Portuguese Democratic party.

As a compromise, diplomats said the Armed Forces Movement offered to counterbalance the labor law by removing radical proposals from a pending plan to define Portugal's economic future.



ON ALERT—Biot policemen take up firing positions at Orly Airport. Bullet holes are visible at upper right.

But Denies Détente Policy Shift

Russia Says Relations Hurt By Trade Pact Nullification

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Soviet government asserted yesterday that the collapse of the S-Soviet trade agreement had damaged relations between the two countries, but said that the Soviet Union is still interested in improved relations "in all spheres" with the United States.

The government, in a commentary in its official newspaper, said that the collapse of the trade pact, which was nullified by the U.S. Congress, had hurt the Soviet Union's economic relations with the United States.

The commentary was signed by A. Bovin, a name believed to be a pseudonym that appears frequently on what amount to major Soviet policy pronouncements.

The investment commentary was a further expression of Soviet policy on relations with the United States that has appeared in the official press since Moscow nullified the trade agreement on Wednesday.

The commentary blamed "enemies of détente," particularly U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for the collapse of the trade agreement. Sen. Jackson led the fight to incorporate into the trade bill amendments linking trade concessions to emigration of Jews and other minorities from Russia. The commentary also hinted that the Soviet Union, while still improving trade relations with the United States, might go to look to other non-Communist nations.

The commentary described the plan of the trade bill as an attempt at impermissible interference in the internal affairs of our state—a reference to amendment on emigration. Also expressed dissatisfaction with the limits of \$200 million over years placed on export credits it would have been available to Moscow under the congressional law.

"One cannot but reach the conclusion," the commentary said, "that the decisions of the U.S. Congress worsen the general atmosphere of Soviet-American relations. They put the hands of a clock back."

The commentary said that "détente cannot be set on political extortion... rejecting offensive conditions

U.S. Judge Bars Indian Claim Of Sovereignty Over Lands

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19 (NYT).—Federal District Judge Warren Urbom has ruled that, despite an "ugly history" including "treaties pocketed by duplicity" on the part of the government, neither the Sioux nor any other American Indian tribe has sovereignty.

Numerous Indians, including those who rebelled at Wounded Knee, S.D., in the spring of 1973, and those now holding land in New York State and a monastery in Wisconsin, have claimed that the United States has no legal jurisdiction over them because Indian treaties signed in the 19th century have not been honored by the government.

Judge Urbom said in a decision released here Friday that the conquest of Indian tribes by the Army in the last century has made the Indians subject to the legislative powers of the United States. He added that while a history of the national policy toward Indians might make Americans "retch at the recollection," this nevertheless is the situation.

Appeal Planned

John Thorne, of San Jose, Calif., chief lawyer for the Sioux, said he would appeal Judge Urbom's decision.

The judge's ruling is not expected to have any material effect on present tribal government. The Indian tribal governments were created under federal law. The judge compared Indian reservations in some respects to states, pointing out that they have the power to enact tribal ordinances the same way that states have the right to enact state laws.

The judge's ruling rejected the claim by about 125 Indians that the Sioux treaty of 1868 gave that tribe and not the United States jurisdiction over crimes committed during the 71-day

rebellion at Wounded Knee. The tiny Indian village is on a Sioux reservation.

The ruling may be a mortal blow to Indian hopes of winning the right to govern themselves.

Whether Indians can ever again declare their reservations to be free and independent nations depends on the President and Congress, not the courts, Judge Urbom said.

Navajo Idea

In addition to many Sioux who had claimed that the 1868 treaty preserved their sovereignty, the 140,000-member Navajo tribe has explored the idea of setting up a free nation, a commonwealth or a separate state on its huge reservation in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Judge Urbom said that until now the Supreme Court has ruled consistently against the concept of Indian sovereignty.

"In the event the Supreme Court concludes that it can and should change the law," regarding Indian tribes, the record made in this hearing will assist in providing a basis," he said. "For example, one of the grounds of justification used by Chief Justice Marshall for reducing the sovereignty of the Indians (in 1823) was the assertion that the Indians were fierce savages, whose occupation was war."

"The Sioux, and undoubtedly many other tribes as well, had a highly developed governmental system, a religion proclaiming the sacredness of all nature and life and a disposition toward peacefulness at least as effective as that of the white intruders."

In disposing of the Indian argument that the United States had not abided by the various treaties with the Indians, he said that a "treaty is placed by the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Extradition Bill

SONN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Relative Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a French-German treaty that would open the extradition of criminals sentenced in absentia. The cord is to be ratified by the mid-1975, aimed at allowing 121 war criminals, sentenced by French courts, to be extradited to serve their sentences.



Patrick Gray

Although the charges were never proved, the suspicious, fed by rumors that Mr. Hoover supplied the information to the White House, were widely acknowledged to be a factor in Mr. Hoover's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

They said they knew of no instance when the information was leaked to the press.

Although the two officials had

no first-hand information of current FBI practices, a senior agent who asked that his name not be used said the bureau continues to collect such information.

"If I find a congressman has a girl tucked in some city," I'd report it to the special agent in charge," he said.

Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Nichols said they could not estimate how many FBI files on members of Congress contained such information, since they had not seen them all.

But another source said he had seen information of a personal nature gathered by the FBI on Senators Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.; Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn.; Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.; George McGovern, D-S.D.; Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.; and Adlai Stevenson III, D-Ill., and Representatives Carl Albert, D-Okla.; Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and the late Hale Boggs, D-La.

Mr. Kennedy and other senators recalled details that such files existed by Patrick Gray 3d who was acting as FBI director by President Nixon a day after Mr. Hoover's death.

In a widely publicized magazine interview, Mr. Gray declared shortly after taking office that he had looked for and found no "evidence whatsoever of the existence of secret files or political dossiers."

During Senate confirmation hearings on his nomination to be FBI director, Mr. Gray offered for the record a letter in which he denied that the FBI has any program for gathering information on federal elected officials, other than one collecting public information.

An attempt to find out if Mr. Gray was aware at the time that the FBI had files on congressmen's personal lives was unsuccessful.

When the subject of congressional files was broached during a telephone interview, Mr. Gray said, "I have no comment now or ever. I'll ask your kind indulgence, and I'll just say good night." He then hung up as a reporter was talking.

John Mohr, an assistant to Mr. Hoover and briefly to Mr. Gray, said Mr. Gray asked him prior to his first public denial if the FBI had secret files on members of Congress.

Mr. Mohr said Mr. Gray had asked him the wrong question.

Two Hoover Aides Confirm FBI Files on Congressmen

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation during J. Edgar Hoover's reign compiled files containing information on the personal lives of senators and congressmen, according to two former high-ranking FBI officials.

Cartha DeLoach, assistant to Mr. Hoover until 1970, and Louis Nichols, who held the same position until 1971, said the files contained data on the girl friends and drinking problems of congressmen as well as other personal information characterized by Mr. DeLoach as "junk."

Both men said the information, which was kept in the FBI's general files, was not gathered for purposes of political blackmail and did not result from direct surveillances of members of Congress unless they were targets of criminal investigations.

Rather, they said, the information was placed in congressmen's files after persons interviewed by the FBI on unrelated matter: had volunteered it.

They said they knew of no instance when the information was leaked to the press.

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no first-hand information of current FBI practices, a senior agent who asked that his name not be used said the bureau continues to collect such information.

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22 Years After Truce Accord

Daily Talks and Propaganda Still Hold Panmunjom Stage

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Americans still meet briefly every day with the North Koreans at this truce site in the bleak Korean Demilitarized Zone.

And every month or so, either the American-led United Nations Command or the Communists call a full-dress meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, made up of the nations which fought in the 1950-53 war.

The meetings at this isolated collection of metal buildings where the armistice was signed usually turn into propaganda

forums, with one side denouncing the other for alleged violations of the 22-year-old agreement.

Despite their drawbacks, the meetings remain the main negotiating channel for Washington and Seoul in their dealings with North Korea.

Tourist Attraction
Panmunjom has become a tourist attraction where visitors can see North Korean soldiers and get a glimpse of the uninhabited Demilitarized Zone. About 20,000 visitors took the 35-mile bus ride north from Seoul last year to visit the negotiating site.

"While Panmunjom has never accomplished much substantial," a UN Command officer said recently, "at the same time it has been effective in that we have talked. We have Panmunjom to let off steam."

For many persons around the world, the name Panmunjom symbolizes frustrating negotiations with Communist nations during the cold-war era. Thousands of soldiers on the opposing sides were killed during two years of talks before a truce was agreed upon in July, 1953.

Eventually an armistice was arranged at Panmunjom—after the Communists agreed with the UN Command that North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war held in South Korea would have a choice of whether to return home or not.

Again in 1953

Again in 1953, Panmunjom was the site of negotiations for the return of the imprisoned crew of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo, seized by North Korea. The released sailors crossed the "Bridge of No Return" to freedom at Panmunjom.

The negotiating site now has become the center for Red Cross and direct low-level governmental talks between North and South Korea. The talks are stalemated but the eventual goal is unification of the Korean peninsula.

Occasionally, propaganda plays have been put up by Pyongyang and American GI tossed a snowball at a North Korean guard and the next day, Pyongyang charged the UN Command with a new provocation.

The North Koreans trained a flock of pigeons they called "doves of peace," which would land only on the green North Korean buildings, not the blue ones of the UN Command.

U.S. officers claim the North Koreans once tried to cut the legs off chairs used by UN Command negotiators to put them in a symbolically lower, or inferior, position.

The most glaring examples of the propaganda battle at Panmunjom are the modernistic buildings put up by Pyongyang and Seoul to demonstrate the progress of their regimes.

The meetings are not conducted in the new buildings but in a plain rectangular building with a green felt-covered table dividing the room in two. The border of North and South Korea runs through the middle of the table.

Traditionally, an American general heads the UN Command delegation and is accompanied by representatives from other nations which fought in the war—South Korea, Canada, Ethiopia, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey and Britain.

The meetings are long because everything said at a full-dress commission meeting is translated into English, Korean and Chinese.

There have been about 350 full-dress meetings of the Military Armistice Commission. North Korea has used them to charge the UN Command with nearly 125,000 armistice violations, of which the command has admitted about 100.

The UN Command has charged the Communists with about 25,000 violations, of which the North Koreans admitted two, shortly after the armistice was signed.

Disillusionment With U.K. Cited By Stonehouse
MELBOURNE, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—John Stonehouse, the British member of Parliament now fighting to stay in Australia after entering the country on a false passport, said tonight that he was determined "to stay in Australia—I am finished with Britain."

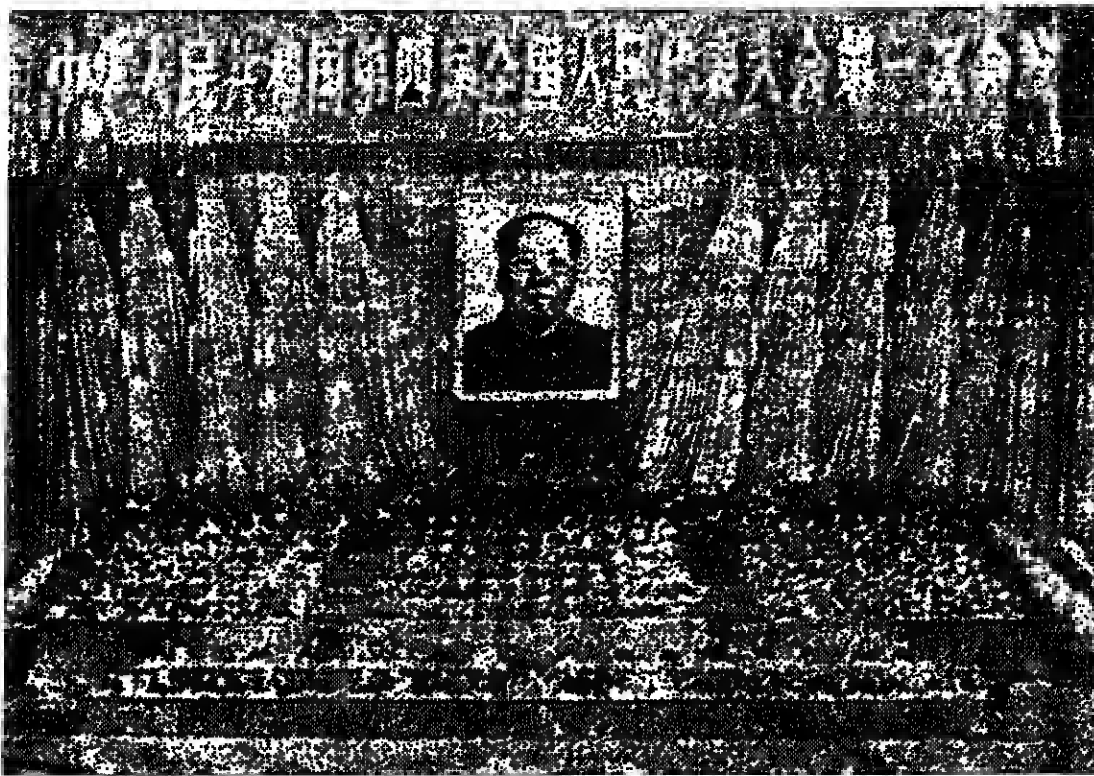
Mr. Stonehouse expressed "deep disillusionment with the sham and hypocrisy in British society today."

The former Labor government minister also charged that Edward Heath, leader of the British House of Commons, had "deliberately suppressed" the major part of a letter explaining the breakdown that led to Mr. Stonehouse's disappearance from the United States nine weeks ago.

Mr. Stonehouse produced the text of his letter, which said that, after consulting an Australian psychiatrist, he appreciated that the "long trauma I suffered were caused by a deep disillusionment with the state of English society and the complete frustration of the ideals I have pursued in my political and business life."

"The most traumatic frustrations I have suffered relate to Africa, Bangladesh and the British cooperative movement," he said.

"I just don't believe it," said Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev. "If the facts contained in The Post article are true," Sen. Kennedy said, "they indicate that the constitutional rights of members



IN SOLEMN ASSEMBLY—Delegates to the National People's Congress in Peking sit in the Great Hall of the People underneath a photograph of Chairman Mao.

Charter Gives Mao, Party Wider Power

(Continued from Page 1)

shows that the party controls the state apparatus. "The Communist party of China," it says, "is the core of the leadership of the whole Chinese people. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist party of China."

In the new cabinet, announced yesterday, out of 12 deputy premiers, eight were also members of the party Politburo.

The post of supreme military commander now goes to the party leader.

"The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China commands the country's armed forces," Article 15 of the new constitution says. The 1954 version named the head of state as the armed forces' commander.

Absences Noted
The absence of both Weng Hung-chai, a Shanghai radical, and Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, from the list of government ministers indicates the importance of stability for China's development, observers here said.

Only one prominent Cultural Revolution activist, Mr. Chang a deputy premier, now holds a senior position in the state hierarchy.

Teng Hsiao-ping, 70, the most prominent victim of the Cultural Revolution, is being rehabilitated, as the first of Mr. Chou's 12 deputy premiers.

Another deputy premier is Hua Kuo-feng, now minister of public security, a powerful post whose former occupant, Li Chen, was rumored to have died violently in late 1973.

The commander of the important Peking military district, Chen Hsi-chen, China's model peasant, Chen Yung-kuei, and a former factory worker Wu Kuei-hsin, the only woman in the group of deputy premiers, give the group a broader base than before.

Chu Teh, 88, was re-elected as chairman of the Congress.

Strengthening Aim
In his report on the constitution, Deputy Premier Chang said that the revisions would help to strengthen the party's centralized leadership in relation to the structure of the state.

The local revolutionary committees, set up during the Cultural Revolution, have become "the permanent organs of the local People's Congresses and at the same time the local people's governments at various levels," the report said.

For the first time, citizens of the people's republic enjoy the freedom to strike, it said.

Capitalist ownership, which in certain circumstances was permitted under the 1954 constitution, has been outlawed.

"Maoism" has been given legal force as the ruling doctrine of China.

"State organizations and state personnel must earnestly study

Maoism—Leninism—Mao Tse-tung's thought," the constitution says.

On foreign relations, the new constitution states: "China will never be a superpower."

Mr. Chang's report said this statement showed that "our country does not seek hegemony today and it never will."

"Only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation," the report said.

The Congress said China should continue its recent foreign policy—seen here as centered on continued rapprochement with the United States and hostility to the Soviet Union.

HONG KONG, Jan. 19.—An official sanctioned Chinese publication is for the first time in more than a decade expressing disillusionment with the accomplishments and aims of the People's Republic of China.

A 68-page booklet, published in July in Peking and now available in Hong Kong, harshly questions not only the performance of administrative officials at every level but also charges that senior

leaders are motivated by selfishness rather than public spirit. It further asserts that wide spread anger among the Chinese people could bring about the regime's collapse, unless it makes major changes.

This critique goes considerably further than criticism in the early 1960s in warning of the danger of popular uprisings.

The Maoist counterattack in 1965-66 against the moderates' criticisms and policies turned into the Cultural Revolution, which gutted the structures of the Chinese Communist party and the government. No such violent response is anticipated now because criticisms are scattered and fundamental power relationships have been radically altered in the last 10 years—largely as a result of the Cultural Revolution.

Peril Is Seen
Now the moderates are in control and are warning that a return to hard-line Maoism would imperil Communist rule in China.

The booklet uses the device of historical allusion.

The booklet is a translation into modern Chinese, supplemented by extensive commentaries, of an analysis of the fall of the Ch'in Dynasty (221-207 BC) written by Liu Chung-Yuan, a scholar of the T'ang Dynasty (618-907 AD). The booklet is attributed to the "workers' doctrine" of the Peking Automobile Factory.

The commentary specifically notes the applicability of Mr. Liu's critique to present conditions. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has in the past identified himself with Shih Huang-ti, or the first emperor, who founded the Ch'in Dynasty. The convention of calling the first emperor to mean Mao, and the Ch'in Dynasty to mean the Communist regime, has been firmly established.

"Victorious Conclusion"
The moderate faction, now in control, contends that the Cultural Revolution's consequences have been beneficial and that that upheaval has been brought to a "victorious conclusion."

Their "leftist" opponents, originally allied with Lin Biao, who is believed to have died in an air crash in 1971 after a coup attempt failed, argue that the purposes of the Cultural Revolution have been subverted by the present administration. The leftists want to revive the Cultural Revolution.

By translating freely from the original classical text, the moderate faction reaffirms the wisdom and value of the Communist system but questions the manner in which Maoism-Leninism has been applied to China.

The moderates are, quite apparently, pleading with their radical colleagues to desist from agitation and actions which arouse popular discontent—and, therefore, threaten the regime. It is significant that men in power in Peking feel the need to express such concern so strongly.

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Bulgaria Mobilizes As Flu Cases Rise
SOFIA, Jan. 19 (AP).—An influenza epidemic that has left nearly a million Hungarians bedridden is spreading in Bulgaria and "the entire health service has been mobilized" to fight it, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported yesterday.

Teams of doctors have been reinforced to make house calls, the number of out-patient facilities in Bulgaria's emergency aid units has been increased and drugstores have been stocked with additional quantities of medicines, BTA said.

U.K. Reported Set to Drop Channel Tunnel

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Britain intends to pull out of the joint project with France to build a Channel tunnel linking the two countries by rail, informed British sources said yesterday.

A British government spokesman said Environment Secretary of State Anthony Crosland would make a major statement in Parliament tomorrow on the results of recent tunnel negotiations with France.

The British decision, which is said to be based on revised estimates of less traffic, is expected to be announced at that time.

Such an announcement is bound to cause a bitter reaction in Paris, where the 32-mile tunnel—most of it under the sea—has been more enthusiastically pursued in official circles than in London.

The sources said the issue had been brought to a head by a warning to the two governments from the British and French tunnel companies on Jan. 2. The private firms stated that they would regard the project as abandoned if the treaty authorizing the full go-ahead was not ratified in two to three weeks.

Government Guarantees
The construction companies involved in the project are the British Channel Tunnel Co. and France's Société Française du Tunnel Sous la Manche—were to have raised at least 10 per cent of the building expenses. The rest would have come from loans to be guaranteed by the two governments.

Last year's official estimate for the total cost of the tunnel—which has been under consideration for nearly 300 years—was \$245 million (\$2 billion), but many observers consider it would be now between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion.

Cancellation of the project would involve compensation payments by the British government, estimated at between \$20 million and \$30 million sterling by sources here.

The original plan was for Britain and France to ratify the channel treaty by Jan. 1, 1975, and then proceed to the main construction with a 1980 completion date as target.

But the British government failed to meet the January deadline because the necessary legislation had not been approved by Parliament and also scrapped plans for a high-speed rail link between London and the proposed channel terminal on England's south coast.

Parliament Pressure
Mr. Crosland discussed the differences with the French ambassador, Jacques de Beaumarchais, Thursday, according to British sources.

Britain's Labor administration has been under increasing pressure from left-wing parliamentarians to drop the project because of the appalling costs and on environmental grounds in some cases.

On Jan. 17, then, Leslie Hunkfield, told newsmen: "It is the wisest decision the government has taken since assuming office last October. Now we must turn our energies to the re-equipment of British industry and to building more schools, hospitals and social services."

But another Labor politician, Ronald Brown, declared today that the withdrawal was a case of advanced technology being "thrown to the wolves."

By 1990, he said, "we shall be a underdeveloped nation. We are throwing all the higher technology away, from hover trains to channel tunnels, all on the rather limited argument that we cannot afford them now. If we cannot afford it now, we shall never afford it."

French Complaint
PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today it would be quite unfair for France to have to pay the consequences if Britain pulled out of the channel tunnel project.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, asked in a radio interview if France was irritated by the expected British step, said: "We would certainly be disappointed and regret that the project was not carried out in line with the pledges made by the two governments."

"We certainly have no responsibility for the abandonment of the project. It's quite unfair that we should have to pay the consequences."

Asked if France intended to pay compensation, he said:

"Possibly, yes. The situation leads me to question a little conditions in which the project was negotiated."

But he stressed that the sible abandonment of the had not discouraged him Franco-British cooperation.

"There are a certain number of things we are doing to that we will pursue. To also, and about all, cooperation in the framework of which should be continued."

Soaring Costs Cited

Long-Term Mental Effect Seen After Darwin Cyclone

By Ian Stewart
The tensions have surfaced public hysteria between residents and federal officials over how aid money should be spent, how the city should rebuild and how soon women children should be permitted return there.

Norman Kalk, a social in the pediatric department of the Prince of Wales Hospital, said that depression, anger were almost inevitable constants of a major disaster and that people should be helped to express their emotions.

Social Workers' Post
Faith Macaskill, supervising the Darwin Evacuee Information Service, which was organized by the Council of Social Services, said that the disaster on Darwin residents, especially children who witnessed violent death and awesome destruction. Children exposed to horrifying incidents include a teenage girl who saw three people killed in a fire, a young boy who saw a sheet of corrugated metal.

Emergency Condition
About 30,000 Darwin residents are now scattered throughout Australia as a result of an airlift organized by the government with the help of the armed services and commercial airlines. The airlift reduced Darwin's population of 49,000 to a level that could be handled by the administration under emergency conditions.

Women and children were given first priority in the evacuation program and separation of wives and husbands had aggravated the emotional tensions.

Now the government is trying to provide for them over a longer period, a slow process of rebuilding is under way.

Arrival in Israel
TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (AP).—Israeli jumbo jet that successfully attacked in landed in Tel Aviv today passengers and crew were surprised to learn an attack had been attempted their aircraft, flight 418, originated in Paris.

The plane's captain, David, said that he took 222 passengers and the schedule and only Israeli Arab guerrillas had tried at the plane when he in radio report an hour later.

"El Al asked me what happened and I told them we were normal, asking them he said.

"Then they told me what happened at Orly. I was to have gotten out of there but I was not surprised. It happened. We are such things and only Israeli Arab guerrillas had tried at the plane when he in radio report an hour later.

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Cyprus Airlift Sparks Riots

(Continued from Page 1)
Cyprus, that is divided into two ethnically distinct geographical areas.

At Adana yesterday, the first group of arrivals from southern Cyprus—mostly women and children—were welcomed by Turkish civilian and military officials as brass bands played.

The refugees wept on the shoulders of their welcome and some knelt and kissed the ground, the independent Haber press agency reported.

At Limassol, in southern Cyprus, thousands of silent Greek-Cypriot mourners today attended the funeral of a Greek-Cypriot student killed during one of the anti-British and anti-Arab demonstrations in Cyprus in the previous three days.

The student was Panicos Demetriou, a refugee from the east coast port of Famagusta. He was knocked down and crushed by a British armored car when demonstrators rioted near the main entrance of the Episkopi air base in the Akrotiri area yesterday, burning 17 British vehicles.

The youth's classmates carried his coffin on their shoulders from the Limassol cemetery to the cemetery, through streets lined by thousands of persons.

Among the 2,000 mourners in the cortege were the president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, the ministers of education and agriculture and the mayor and town councilmen of Famagusta and Limassol.

Among the scores of floral wreaths laid on the student's grave was one from the nation's President, Archbishop Makarios.

Gunmen Attack 2 London Hotel Wounding Seven
LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Men fired on two London tonight, injuring five persons and wounding two others. The PLO had nothing to do with the criminal incident.

مكتبة الشاه

هكذا من العمل

Study in U.S.

recast of Climate Changes
ged to Avert Catastrophes

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—A group of prominent scientists has concluded after a two-year study that "a far greater understanding of these changes is required than we now possess," the group's report said. "It is, moreover, important that this knowledge be acquired as soon as possible."

The report said that global use of land for agriculture, water for irrigation and drinking, and air and waterborne waste disposal was approaching the limit.

"A change of climate, even if sustained only for a few years' time, could seriously disrupt this use pattern and have far-reaching consequences," the report said. The scientists cited recent trends as well as evidence from history and the span of geologic time to suggest that changes in the climate are already taking place and that, conceivably, major changes could occur soon.

The study, to be made public within the next few days by the National Academy of Sciences, buttresses similar conclusions in several other reports published within the last year.

Strong Evidence

The most drastic potential change considered in the new report is an abrupt end to the present interglacial period of relative warmth that has governed the planet's climate for the last 10,000 years. Recent studies have produced strong evidence that such warm periods tend to last 8,000 to 10,000 years and that they sometimes end abruptly.

The report also noted that periods of benign climate comparable to the present one are unusual and have existed for only about 8 per cent of the last 700,000 years.

"There seems little doubt that the present period of unusual warmth will eventually give way to a time of colder climate, but there is no consensus with regard to either the magnitude or rapidity of the transition," the panel said.

"The onset of this climatic decline could be several thousand years in the future," it said, "although there is a finite probability that a serious worldwide cooling could befall the earth within the next hundred years."

Even in the absence of such drastic change, human welfare could be profoundly affected by minor variations, the panel said, because food production is so closely geared to present climate conditions. The scientists noted that the average surface temperature in the Northern Hemisphere increased steadily from the 1880s until the 1940s but has dropped steadily since. It is now halfway back to the level of the late 19th century.

Between 1958 and 1963, the hemisphere's mean temperature dropped about two thirds of one degree centigrade.

Periodic Changes

Scientists note that there have been major periodic changes in world climate within the present interglacial epoch. The best known of these is a long cold spell, often called the Little Ice Age, that is well-documented in European history. It lasted roughly from 1430 to 1850.

The report also expressed concern over the increasing importance of man's effects on climate. It is still unclear whether the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, caused by burning fuel and by polluting the atmosphere with dust, other particles and gases, will raise or lower global temperature.

Some scientists believe that such effects of man's presence will be substantial enough to affect global climate by the middle of the next century. It has also been suggested that, by that time, industrial society's production of energy will generate so much heat as to have a major climate impact itself.

Joining Ehrlichman, Mardian

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Two former Nixon administration officials found guilty in Watergate cover-up, had been joined by the convictions.

Former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, filed a similar motion Thursday and John Ehrlichman, former White House domestic affairs chief, did so shortly after the Jan. 1 convictions.

Convicted of Conspiracy

The four were convicted of conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the Watergate break-in. Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman also were found guilty of perjury.

Mitchell's lawyers, William Humbley and Plato Cacheris, said the jury was chosen from a panel of potential jurors "exposed to massive pretrial publicity totally prejudicial to Mr. Mitchell."

Reasonable Doubt

They also argued that the evidence used to convict the former attorney general was insufficient to find guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Haldeman's motion argued that the prosecution had not proven its case, that Judge Sirica had allowed hearsay statements to be used as evidence, that the judge should have delayed the trial until former President Richard Nixon was healthy enough to testify and that the White House tape recordings played as evidence were never authenticated.

Whitlam Tours Hamburg

HAMBURG, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam yesterday concluded an 11-day European tour with 10 hours of sightseeing and relaxation here. He arrived from Bonn, where he had talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Wanted to Sell Japanese Camera

Wanted to sell Japanese camera, watches, radio-corder, Hi-Fi equipment and electronic calculators. Wanted to buy Bushnell, Gertler and De Paul lights.

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Die on Colombian Bus
COTA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—An person was killed and injured in a bus crash near northern Colombian city of Yuma.

Two new motions contend

High Court judge is scheduled to hand down a key ruling in disputes involving other newspapers.

A judge has been asked by members of a printers' union, the National Graphical Association, rank an injunction against newspapers' management using workers because of the tactics used in a strike.

The case involves 7,000 members of the Daily Express, Evening Standard, the Evening News and the Times.



Princess Grace and Gov. Brendan Byrne.

A Princess Hails American Revolution's Irishmen

WATERLOO, N.J., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Princess Grace of Monaco, whose maiden name was Kelly, joined New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne yesterday in a program honoring the memory of Irish-Americans who participated in the American Revolution.

Princess Grace arrived near here in a limousine from New York but rode in a horse-drawn stagecoach to enter this 250-year-old village. Waterloo, which produced iron for cannons and shot during the Revolution, has been designated by the state as

a site for celebrations of the nation's Bicentennial in 1976.

The Princess, international chairwoman of the Irish-American Cultural Institute, told a small gathering in a Methodist church: "It was a wonderful day and wonderful to go back into the history of New Jersey... So many of the men in the [revolutionary] armies were Irish—one-third."

The former film actress from Philadelphia, referring to Waterloo residents' appearance yesterday in 18th-century clothing, called the pageant "very

moving and very touching."

Among those at yesterday's program were the Irish ambassadors to the United States and the United Nations, John Malloy and Ramon Kennedy.

Noting that New Jersey was the third state to ratify the U.S. Constitution, by unanimous vote of a state convention on Dec. 18, 1787, Princess Grace presented to Gov. Byrne a facsimile of a bronze tablet that will be erected in the village this year by the Irish-American Cultural Institute to pay tribute to the efforts of Irishmen in gaining independence.

More Direct U.S.-Europe Flights Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has recommended giving 11 more U.S. cities direct scheduled flights to Europe.

After more than a year of public hearings, the board's administrative law judge, Ross Newmann, recommended the expansion of transatlantic service.

His ruling, issued Friday, is subject to review by the five-member board and by President Ford.

Although recommending the expansion of direct flights, Mr. Newmann said no new airlines should be authorized to fly the Atlantic. He said all of the new U.S. points should be served by the three U.S. carriers that now fly to Europe—Pan American, World Airways, Trans World Airlines and National Airlines.

The judge recommended that Pan Am be authorized to provide direct air service from Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth and Atlanta to the European cities Pan Am now serves.

He suggested that TWA be given authority to operate direct flights between TWA's European points and Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

National Airlines should be given authority to fly directly between London and New Orleans and Tampa, Fla., he said.

Direct flights are flights on the same plane. They can be non-stop or multistop.

Current U.S. Points
Mr. Newmann's decision would double the number of U.S. points that have direct, scheduled air

service to Europe. All flights to Europe now are funneled through Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Miami, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland-Seattle.

The law judge recommended against direct flights to four other cities that were being considered—San Diego, Phoenix, Ariz., Hartford, Conn., and Las Vegas—saying those cities do not have the traffic potential to make the flights profitable.

New Pueblo Study Planned
Amid Continuing Controversy

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 19 (NYT).—After six years of increasingly bitter controversy growing out of North Korea's capture of the American ship Pueblo, the Navy is preparing to open a new inquiry into the behavior of the vessel's crew during nearly a year of captivity.

The investigation will include psychiatric and medical studies of the Pueblo's officers and men. They have been exchanging recommendations since their return from 11 months' imprisonment following the ship's surrender on Jan. 23, 1968, while on an intelligence mission off the North Korean port of Wonsan.

In books, articles and interviews, the 83 survivors have given conflicting versions of their capture and imprisonment, accusing one another of collaborating with their Communist captors, dereliction of duty and generally denouncing a 1969 naval court of inquiry as a "whitewash" of the Navy chain of command.

The new investigation will be conducted by the Center for Prisoners of War Studies at the Navy's medical neuropsychiatric research unit here that organized "Operation Homecoming" for the repatriation and rehabilitation two years ago of the Americans held prisoners in North Vietnam.

Reasons Withheld
Comdr. Newell Berry, the unit's executive officer, confirmed that planning was under way for the new Pueblo inquiry but declined to discuss the reasons, except to say that the findings would be added to the center's already voluminous data.

It could not be learned whether the investigators would summon Comdr. Lloyd Bucher, 47, who has retired to a small avocado farm near here, and his second-in-command, Lt. Edward Murphy, 37, the ship's executive officer, who is also retired and in business in suburban El Cajon.

Both were among 10 men wounded aboard the Pueblo—one

crew member was killed by shell fire while burning documents—when the vessel, armed only with two machine guns, was attacked by a North Korean submarine chaser and torpedo boat equipped with 57-mm cannon. The two officers later suffered permanent injuries from beatings during their captivity.

At a Navy ceremony recently, Mr. Murphy refused to accept a commendation medal for "withstanding continuing harassment, beatings and malicious propaganda" while a prisoner of war.

Charges 'Cover-Up'
He called the commendation "shallow and insincere" and "another attempt at a Pueblo cover-up, oozing of whitewash," then read a prepared statement containing new allegations against Mr. Bucher, whose conduct he had attacked earlier in his book, "Second in Command," dealing with the Pueblo affair.

A Navy court of inquiry in 1969 presided over by five admirals heard nearly three months of testimony in the Pueblo case.

The court recommended trials by court-martial for Mr. Bucher for surrendering his ship without a fight—he testified he lacked the power to resist and that it would have meant a "slaughter" aboard the Pueblo—and for the ship's intelligence officer, Lt. Comdr. Stephen Harris, 35.

Reprimands for dereliction of duty were asked for Mr. Murphy and for Rear Adm. Frank Harris, now retired, who was then the Navy's chief of Asian intelligence operations.

The recommendations were later canceled by Secretary of the Navy John Chafee, who said the Pueblo's officers and men had "suffered enough." Nevertheless, Mr. Bucher received a letter of reprimand that brought his Navy career to a standstill.

He was relegated to an obscure desk job here and retired on May 31, 1973, after 22 years of service.

Subcommittee Chairmen Are Targets
New House Democrats Go After More Leaders

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—New Democratic members of the House, who stirred the sudden revolt last week against key committee chairmen, will reportedly try to purge as many as four chairmen of important appropriations subcommittees this week.

All four of the chairmen are Southern conservatives whose views on national issues have usually been at variance with attitudes of most House Democrats but whose positions have given them the opportunity, frequently exercised, to curtail spending on liberal programs enacted by the majority.

One of the freshmen, Rep. Anthony Moffett of Connecticut, has already announced he will urge the caucus of all 351 Democrats to vote Wednesday to strip Rep. James Whitman of Mississippi of his control over the panel that sets spending levels for agriculture, environmental and consumer-protection programs.

Well-placed congressional officials said that the 75 first-term Democrats would meet tomorrow to discuss, among other matters, whether to take concerted action against three more chairmen of major appropriations subcommittees.

They are Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana, chairman of foreign operations; Rep. Robert Sikes of Florida, chairman of military construction, and Rep. Joe Evin of Tennessee, chairman of public works.

Control Over Budgets
Panels headed by the four men have original congressional jurisdiction over the budgets of many government programs.

The removal of one or more of the subcommittee chairmen would signal a continuing assault on the seniority system and an increasing effort to reorder power in the House.

With the new Democrats in the vanguard, party members voted on Thursday to oust the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Rep. W.R. Feght of Texas.

Rejection of a recommendation from party leaders, the caucus refused Thursday to supplant Rep. Wright Patman of Texas with Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin as head of the Banking and Currency panel. At the next caucus, the Democrats will pick a chairman from among Rep. Patman, Rep. Reuss and Rep. Robert Stephens Jr. of Georgia.

Expected to Survive
The Democrats also refused to replace Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio with Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. of New Jersey as chairman of House Administration. Rep.

Thompson, the leaders' nominee, withdrew and Rep. Hays is widely expected to survive another vote on Wednesday.

Most of the new Democratic members won election Nov. 5 on a platform pledging institutional reform and arrived in Congress prepared to seek the removal of party patriarchs they regard as obstructionists.

In announcing the campaign to remove Rep. Whitman from his subcommittee post, Rep. Moffett, a 30-year-old consumer activist from Unionville, Conn., said the veteran chairman had "consistently subverted" programs designed to aid small family farmers and the rural poor, improve the environment and protect consumers.

Ford Plans Visits, Speeches
To Explain Economic Plan

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—President Ford will campaign for his proposed energy and economic programs throughout the country in a series of speeches, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen has announced.

Faced with formidable opposition in Congress, particularly to the energy proposals, Mr. Ford believes that he needs to wage an educational campaign to explain the complex programs to a wide audience.

The first major speech is expected to be in Washington Wednesday when Mr. Ford addresses a leading business group.

In February and March, the President plans trips to various areas of the nation to make at least eight speeches explaining his program and answering criticisms.

Income Tax Rebate
Mr. Nessen said Friday that Mr. Ford feared that Congress might approve the "easy parts" of the program, apparently a reference to the proposed rebate of 1974 income taxes, but refuse to go along with the "harder parts" of the package.

Mr. Ford recognizes that the proposals are complicated and need considerable explanation, a White House source said. Mr. Ford also believes, as Mr. Nessen said, that "if Congress makes radical changes in parts of the program the other parts fall to pieces."

The press secretary argued that the energy proposals will assure realization of the goal of virtual energy independence by 1985 and that that is the important factor to keep in mind when there are criticisms of detail.

On Thursday, Mr. Ford urged sub-Cabinet officers at a White House briefing to support a campaign of education to explain the program to the public.

Strong Offensive
Cabinet officers also are expected to support the President's campaign. Mr. Ford is said to have emphasized the need for a strong offensive in support of his proposals because of the many critical Democratic voices in Congress.

The White House also is planning a series of meetings outside Washington at which Cabinet officers will speak to leaders of various business, labor and educational groups in support of the program.

Public reaction to the President's State of the Union message Wednesday has been scant, as far as telegrams and telephone calls to the White House measure it.

By noon Friday, there had been 63 telegrams in support, 20 against and 58 commenting or asking questions. There were 43 telephone calls in support, 27 against and 10 asking questions, Mr. Nessen reported.

Ford Backs Simon
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Ford issued yesterday a strong endorsement of Treasury Secretary William Simon, whose possible departure from the key Cabinet post has been the subject of growing speculation here in recent days.

Mr. Ford's statement appeared to be a signal that he wants Mr. Simon to stay to help sell his economic and energy package to the conservative business and political community in and out of Congress.

Mr. Simon left, his move could be interpreted as a disagreement with the President over policy, a situation that would be damaging to the President as he seeks to build a solid front for his economic and energy

views and to influence Congress. The presidential statement was read by Mr. Nessen after Mr. Ford and Mr. Simon met privately.

Mr. Nessen indicated that issuance of the statement of confidence had been prompted by news reports that Mr. Simon might leave the Cabinet.

"Speculative Stories"
"The President has seen these speculative stories and felt that he wanted the secretary to know" that he wanted him to stay on, Mr. Nessen said. His statement declared:

"The President has assured Secretary Simon that he wants him to continue as secretary of the Treasury. The President has full confidence in Secretary Simon. The President has no intention of asking him to leave."

"Secretary Simon has been a principal participant in the development of the President's economic and energy program. He is the President's chief economic spokesman. In the weeks and months ahead, Secretary Simon will be playing a principal role in presenting these programs to Congress."

USAREUR Chief
To Retire in June

HEIDELBERG, Jan. 19 (AP).—Gen. Michael Davison, commander of all U.S. Army forces in Europe, announced Friday he was retiring effective June 30, an Army spokesman said.

No reason was given for the retirement of the 56-year-old World War II and Vietnam veteran, and no replacement has yet been named, the spokesman said.

Gen. Davison has headed U.S. Army Europe as well as the Seventh Army and NATO's Central Army Group since June 28, 1971.

23 Die on Egypt Train
CAIRO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—An express train overturned 10 miles north of Cairo yesterday, killing 23 persons and injuring 52, the Middle East News Agency reported.

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Long Recuperation Is Seen

Diplomats in Moscow Doubt Report That Brezhnev Quit

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Eastern and Arab diplomats said yesterday that they had no intention of confirming a report in New Delhi that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had relinquished his official responsibilities because of ill health.

Leaning Tower Slows Its Lean

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The leaning tower of Pisa slowed its tilt last year, experts said Friday. The white marble tower inclined 2.4 millimeters in 1974 as against 4.6 millimeters during 1973, the commission for preserving the tower said.

Christiaens, 84, Dead; Former French Minister

LILLE, France, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Louis Christiaens, 84, a former French cabinet minister and resistance leader, died here yesterday.

Mr. Christiaens, a conservative who later joined the Gaullists in the National Assembly, was twice minister for aviation in the mid-1950s.

During World War II, he headed a major resistance group in the north of France, was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo and was sent to Buchenwald concentration camp.

Gen. Paul Ely

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Retired Gen. Paul Ely, 77, a former army chief of staff and commander of French forces in Indochina in the 1950s, has died in a military hospital, the army said today.

The statement did not give the cause of Gen. Ely's death, which occurred three days ago.

Lloyd George

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT)—Lloyd George, 74, who retired as senior official of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1967, died yesterday in a hospital in Arlington, Va.

His case came to light in May when police reported two well-known robbers had beaten him unconscious at his Bangkok residence and escape, with \$20,000 worth of Thai baht and Swiss francs which Mr. Lins had just withdrawn from a bank.

Subsequently it was learned that Mr. Lins, 42, was wanted in Switzerland from which he was expected to have fled in March 1974 about one million Swiss francs (\$257,000) in cash from a sale of bonds he had ordered.

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1 1/2 weeks since he last appeared in public.

A few Soviet diplomats have quietly confirmed to foreigners that the 68-year-old leader is ill but attribute it to a bad case of flu complicated by respiratory problems. According to an unconfirmed report, Mr. Brezhnev is resting in a sanatorium on Moscow's outskirts.

Franchising in Pravda

The report of a stepdown tended to be rebutted by the continuing prominence accorded Mr. Brezhnev in the official press. Yesterday, the official party newspaper Pravda hailed, quoted or mentioned Mr. Brezhnev in five different articles, three of which appeared on the front page.

The Soviet leader's authority was stressed Tuesday in a speech given by the Ukrainian party chief, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, in Kiev, the text of which reached here yesterday in the newspaper Pravda Ukraini.

Mr. Shcherbitsky, a member of the ruling Politburo, noted that Mr. Brezhnev was heading the Communist party's Central Committee in its preparations for the 26th party congress expected next year.

The report from New Delhi, attributed to the Moscow correspondent of the Press Trust of India, was picked up and circulated by French and Japanese news agencies who interpreted it as meaning that Mr. Brezhnev had resigned.

For Urgent Counsel

However, the correspondent, Faruq Umarikhan, who was reached last night, contended that his dispatch had been misread. He wrote that Mr. Brezhnev had "taken leave of his responsibilities on grounds of health" but was available to colleagues "for urgent counsel."

Mr. Umarikhan reported that "informed sources" had attributed Mr. Brezhnev's condition to exhaustion from overwork, age and illness as well as "emotional stress in the loss of his mother earlier this month."

The Soviet leader was last seen in public Dec. 24, when he attended the Communist party plenum of the Russian Federation, largest of the Soviet republics.

Dutch Say Libya Holds Test Plane

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The VFW-Pokier aircraft company, a Dutch and West German firm, said last week that Libyan authorities are holding a prototype of its new civilian plane on suspicion of espionage.

A company spokesman said that the plane and crew had been scheduled to leave Libya Tuesday, but Libyan authorities ordered them to remain in their Tripoli hotel pending investigation.

The spokesman said that the twin-engine VFW-Pokier jet was being tested by a crew of three and six technicians, all of them Germans, on flights from desert runways in Libya.

A 16-mm camera, mounted in the plane's nose for customary test-flight filming "to assist technical control," probably led to "a regrettable misunderstanding between the authorities and the test team," the spokesman said.

Strong Tremors Hit North India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (AP)—Strong earth tremors shook northern India and Pakistan today but there were no reports of casualties.

The New Delhi Seismological Laboratory reported the epicenter about 350 miles north of the capital, in the mountainous region of Kashmir. A spokesman said the tremors had the same intensity as an earthquake that claimed more than 5,500 lives in Pakistan last month.



MONARCHS PART—King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, both in traditional robes, inspected a guard of honor in Amman before Faisal flew to Cairo.

Soviet Desire for Big Blasts Imperils Nuclear-Test Talks

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP)—Treaty talks to limit underground nuclear-weapons tests "1 kilotons are floundering because the Russians might not back down, impeding the treaty to limit the size of underground tests."

Discussions at sources insisted that the Soviet position on peaceful nuclear explosions has not stalled the talks with the United States. But they expressed concern that the Russians might not back down, impeding the treaty to limit the size of underground tests.

The treaty resulted from last summer's talks between former President Richard Nixon and Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev and is due to take effect on March 31, 1976. The threshold test ban, as it is called, would prohibit all nuclear-weapons tests with a force greater than 150 kilotons.

When Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev agreed to the test ban, the size of peaceful nuclear tests was a minor issue. The big things at stake were warhead tests for the Soviet MIRV missile and the American Minuteman-3 missile, the submarine-launched Trident missile and the air-launched B-1 bomber missile.

All those warhead tests were under way, or about to get under way, when the threshold test ban was agreed to in Moscow. The United States and the Soviet Union felt at the time that they could conduct those warhead tests before the 1976 treaty—a deadline that both countries apparently are meeting.

400-Kiloton Force

But now the Russians have raised the critical question of whether nonmilitary nuclear explosions fit into the treaty terms. They say they would like to conduct explosions that run as high in force as 400 kilotons.

Moreover, the Soviet treaty negotiators have disclosed to their American counterparts plans for peaceful experiments that involve the simultaneous explosion of 20 nuclear bombs. The force of those explosions would be three megatons, the equal of 3 million tons of TNT.

Such an explosion would be recorded on seismic devices as being 20 times more powerful than the "threshold limit of 150 kilotons. No detector would be able to differentiate between that nonmilitary test and a 3-megaton test of a warhead for the Soviet ABM missile.

"This is why negotiations are sputtering right now," an American disarmament source said. "They want the right to go on with their peaceful tests and we want the right to hold them down to 15 kilotons."

Part of the trouble is that the

United States has about given up on the usefulness of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, while the Russians are convinced that atomic bombs are useful for digging, excavating and storage projects beyond conventional means.

The Soviet Union wants to divert at least one of its north-bound rivers into the south-bound Volga, which flows into the Caspian Sea. And it feels that the only way to accomplish it is by digging canals and dams with nuclear explosions, some with a force equal to 400 kilotons.

U.S. disarmament sources say that such tests jeopardize the "verifiability" of the threshold-test ban.

Court Holds Wife's Work Is Unskilled

LA SPEZIA, Italy, Jan. 19 (AP)—How much are a housewife's labors worth? About the same as those of an unskilled factory worker—5,000 lire (\$8) a day, a court has ruled.

The decision was handed down in a damage suit brought by Rosa Facchier, 37-year-old mother of two children. While bicycling three years ago, she was hit by a car and hospitalized for 39 days.

The court said she was entitled to 1.5 million lire in damages for her injuries plus 195,000 lire in compensation for time lost from her housewife's job.

Phnom Penh Shelling Kills 5; Saigon Reports 2 Big Battles

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 19 (AP)—Rebel gunners hit Phnom Penh's airport and nearby villages with 15 rockets today, killing five persons, wounding 16 and destroying a civilian plane, authorities said. Another rocket landed in the Tonle Sap River in front of a Phnom Penh hospital, but no casualties were reported.

Ten miles north of the capital, more than 500 government troops crossed the Tonle Sap River and made an amphibious landing in a drive to wipe out an insurgent stronghold, field sources said. But there were no reports of fighting.

In South Vietnam, government and North Vietnamese forces today continued a battle along the Cambodian border 55 miles west of Saigon. The government reported 24 North Vietnamese troops killed and nine South Vietnamese soldiers wounded.

Battle Near Hue

The command said that 81 North Vietnamese were killed and nine government soldiers died in a battle yesterday in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, 20 miles below the old imperial capital of Hue.

A South Vietnamese helicopter was downed yesterday and all 12 aboard were killed, the Saigon command said. It said the helicopter was hit by a missile in the Mekong Delta, 45 miles southwest of Saigon.

Mrs. Gandhi in Baghdad

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Baghdad yesterday for talks with Iraqi officials, the Iraqi news agency said.

Faisal Greeted Near Aswan Dam

Saudi King Begins Meetings With Sadat

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 19 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar Sadat held talks today on topics that Arab diplomatic sources said would focus on the Middle East situation and inter-Arab relations.

The sources said that the two leaders would examine recent peace moves in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the U.S. role in getting them under way. Mr. Sadat and King Faisal support U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's approach.

King Faisal arrived from Amman where he held talks with King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders during a three-day visit. Earlier last week, he held similar discussions with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad during a five-day visit to Damascus.

Mr. Sadat greeted the monarch at a military airport south of the Aswan Dam. Aswan Gov. Mahmoud Yunis Ansari presented the two leaders with copies of the Koran, the Moslem holy book, but the fanfare usually accorded a visiting head of state was missing.

Along the motorcade route to the city, thousands of citizens cheered "Long live Faisal, Sadat and Arab unity" as the King and his host drove by. King Faisal went to the New Cataract Hotel, where his talks with Mr. Sadat, Premier Abdel Aziz Hegazi, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and other leaders will be held until the King's departure Tuesday for Algeria.

Assistance Urged

A joint Saudi Arabian-Jordanian communiqué, released after King Faisal's departure from Amman, called on the Arab countries to extend greater assistance to the states bordering Israel in their struggle to liberate the occupied lands.

"King Faisal expressed his conviction that it was his duty, and the duty of the other Arab states who have the means, to support the confrontation states and enable them to face any surprise aggression they may be subjected to," the communiqué said.

King Faisal granted Jordan \$37 million, of which \$47 million were to "help Jordan meet its urgent needs."

Saudi Arabia has given Egypt more than \$1 billion since the October, 1973, Middle East war, including funds to buy several squadrons of French-built Mirage planes, diplomatic sources here said.

On his last trip to Egypt, in August, the King donated \$300 million for reconstruction in the Suez Canal zone.

FLO Gets \$8 Million

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia today gave the Palestine Liberation Organization \$8,510,630, the Palestine News Agency reported.

It said that the sum was given to PLO leader Yasser Arafat by the Saudi ambassador in Beirut. The payment was in accordance with resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Rabat in October, the news agency said.

Israeli Effort to Liberalize Abortion Laws Nears Success

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19.—After an emotional debate in Israel's parliament, the Knesset, the stage has been set for legalization of abortion.

Rabbi Menachem Porus of the Tora Front last week accused the 23 parliamentarians sponsoring two pro-abortion bills of being "even worse than Pharaoh."

"Pharaoh wanted to drown only the male Jewish children," he said. "You want to kill the females as well."

Rabbi Porus's Tora Front colleague, Kalman Kahana, compared the pro-abortionists with the ancient Sodomites. He said: "The real sin of Sodom was not merely their transgressions, it was the fact they declared their deeds legal."

Overriding those objections, the majority voted to send the two liberalization proposals to committee to work out the final details.

The two proposed laws differ but both would, in effect, provide abortion on demand. Revision of the current law, which dates from 1936, is seen here as inevitable. Because of the way the law is written, the government's legal advisers have refused to enforce it.

The government's policy has been to prosecute only abortion cases involving negligence. Otherwise, the government has deliberately not enforced the law, which technically accepts only danger to the mother's health as grounds for abortion.

Under this benign-neglect policy, the traffic in illegal abortions among the small Israeli population has been great.

"One in every three pregnancies in Israel ends in abortion," said Marcia Friedman, author of one of the pro-abortion bills. She estimated the total number of

abortions annually at between 50,000 and 80,000.

"One reason for the extremely high abortion rate is that the whole field of family planning and birth control is very underdeveloped in the country," said Mrs. Friedman, a member of the Citizens Rights Movement and a leading feminist.

"This has been the effect of the religious parties' political influence, and the fact that they control the Welfare Ministry and the fact that social workers are not allowed to talk about birth control to their clients," she said.

Now, she said, a woman can go to a private gynecologist and ask for an abortion. The going rate is about \$170. The relatively high cost discriminates against poorer segments of the population, Mrs. Friedman said.

She believes that the imminent abortion law is partly due to the political muscle of the women's rights movement.

"What it represents is more than that," she said, "is that it is a real challenge to the monopoly of the religious parties on public morality in the country. In point of fact, the religious community has not organized behind an anti-abortion drive."

© Los Angeles Times.

Legal Abortion in France

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Abortion became legal in France yesterday with the publication by the official gazette of a controversial law permitting the operation during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy.

The law immediately annuls legal action under any law against those charged in abortion cases.

Publication of the law followed a final attempt by conservative parliamentarians to have it declared unconstitutional. Their request was turned down by the Constitutional Council, France's highest legal body, last week.

The law will be in force for five years, when parliament will decide whether to prolong its validity.

Italy Magazine Charged

FERRARA, Italy, Jan. 19 (AP)—L'Espresso, one of Italy's most influential weekly magazines, was sequestered throughout the country yesterday on charges of obscenity filed by a judge in this Italian town.

The cover of this week's edition was the photograph of a crucified nude, pregnant woman, meant to illustrate an article supporting a campaign to legalize abortion in Italy.

The picture and the article were strongly criticized by the Vatican daily newspaper, which described them as "base and blasphemous."

Soviet Plane Crashes In North Laos; 12 Die

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 19 (AP)—Four Soviet pilots and eight Pathet Lao officials were killed in the crash Thursday of a small Russian biplane in bad weather at Sam Neua in northeastern Laos, Soviet Ambassador Valentin Vdovine said today.

A team from the Soviet Embassy left here yesterday to examine the crash site, he said. Sources here said the plane was believed to have been on a regular liaison flight between the royal capital of Luang Prabang and Sam Neua, the Pathet Lao headquarters, when it crashed.



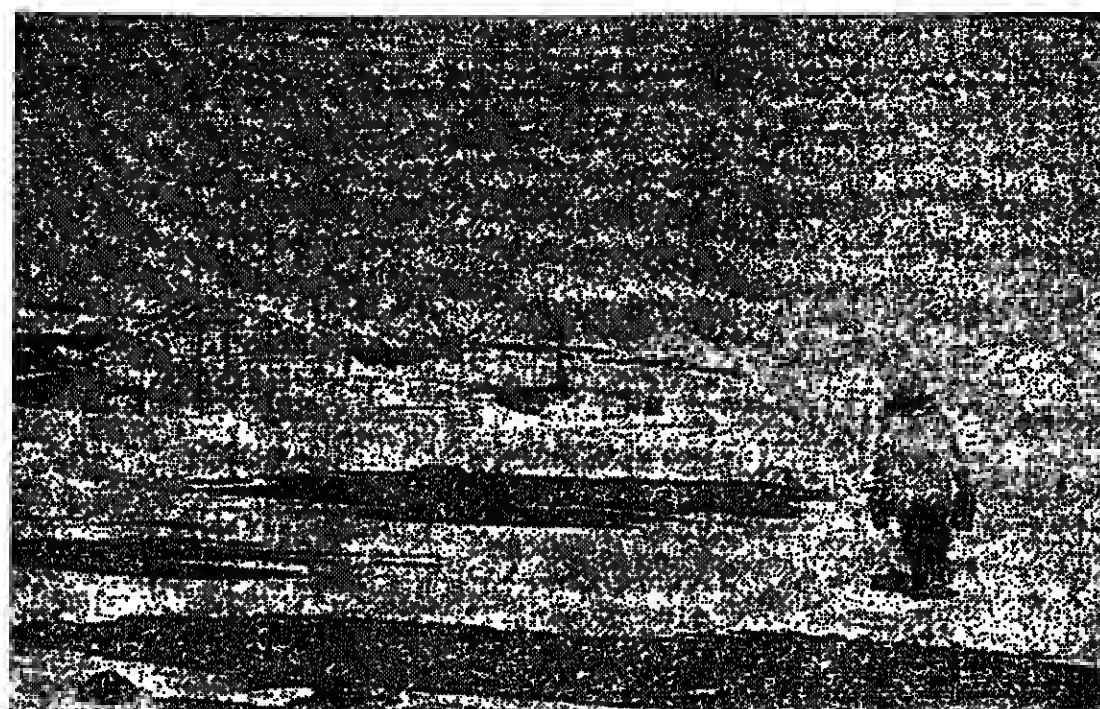
COMPANY—A chicken rides on a South Vietnamese government armored vehicle as it enters a village.

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SCOTT'S HUT—The building where the British explorer left on his ill-fated polar dash in 1911-12, is now a tourist attraction and subject to the usual tourist abuses.

Heikal Breaks Yearlong Silence To Give His Views on Middle East

For almost two decades, Mohammed Hassan Heikal was Egypt's gray eminence, until President Anwar Sadat suddenly fired him a year ago from his influential post as editor and publisher of Al-Ahram. Mr. Heikal had written a series of three columns attacking U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach to peace and criticizing Mr. Sadat for putting all his diplomatic eggs in Mr. Kissinger's basket and jeopardizing his military option. Since then, Mr. Heikal has traveled in Europe and the Arab world—and kept silent. He still resents institutions from the presidency for state functions addressed to the "advisor to the President"—a job he declined when he was sacked—but he never attends.

When Mr. Sadat returned from the Arab summit meeting at Rabat in early November, he invited Mr. Heikal over for a chat. Since then, the two men have conferred twice—the first time, once for seven hours, setting off rumors that he was about to get his old job back. But Mr. Sadat is not yet ready to go that far. For Mr. Sadat knows that Mr. Kissinger would interpret such a move as a loss of confidence in Washington's ability to deliver an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr. Heikal persuaded Mr. Heikal to break his yearlong silence. Their conversation:

Borchgrave—Do you feel that Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a second-stage Sinai agreement is back on track?

Heikal—I don't think it will lead to anything but, even if it does, it will be a semblance of success with no real substance. The euphoria, which lasted a few weeks after the Syrian disengagement agreement last June, will last a few days this time before it all backfires. You cannot, admittedly, get an overall settlement in one fell swoop; but stages and phases are nonsense unless you decide on the overall solution beforehand. A chunk today and another chunk tomorrow is very dangerous because it stretches, rather than telescopes, the time needed for a solution. The longer things take, the harder positions get.

Borchgrave—Why will it backfire?

Heikal—People will discover that nothing has been solved and that they have only been given a temporary anesthetic. Fears will once again begin nibbling at momentary successes. Kissinger's big mistake is to divide the problem into three Arab fronts: Egypt, Syria and Jordan—and then each front into several subdivisions. That can only lead to each one outbidding the other. Divided, they will ask for more than they would settle for together.

Borchgrave—What do you feel is the minimum Egypt could accept in the next stage?

Heikal—Reservations aside about step-by-step diplomacy, nobody could refuse the Sinai passes and the oil. That also means the entire Gulf coast of Sinai, otherwise the oil could not be defended, nor could we insure the safety of traffic in and out of the Suez Canal. Less than that, we could not accept. But if we take this and wait several years for the next stage, as the Israelis demand, we will destroy what's left of our military option by widening the demilitarized disengagement zone. That would leave Syria to fend for itself if attacked by Israel.

Linked to Colan

Borchgrave—Can Egypt accept a second-stage agreement with Israel that is not linked to a similar withdrawal from Golan?

Heikal—No, it couldn't, because if it did, it would invite trouble on Golan, which, in turn, would jeopardize what had just been negotiated in Sinai.

Borchgrave—President Sadat recently said the Soviets had failed to take up Egypt's October-war losses and provide new weapons systems as they did in Syria. By discriminating between Egypt and Syria and by making it obvious to Israel that Egypt's military option lacks credibility, isn't Moscow, in effect, encouraging what some Arabs might call a separate peace between Israel and Egypt?



Mohammed Heikal

Heikal—I understand why Moscow is doing all this but I don't agree with it. Moscow sees Egypt trying to play the great American role from which the Soviets are excluded. It's very dangerous for Kissinger to try to deal them out. But they should also understand that it's very important for Sadat—and a certain conservative audience in the Arab world—to try to exhaust the U.S. option completely. I understand Russia's annoyance. A superpower doesn't like being left out of things. But it cannot afford to disassociate itself from Egypt and should have given us what is necessary to make our military position credible.

Borchgrave—Do you think another war is possible in the coming months?

Heikal—Yes, it may come. As the Israelis see it, Arab self-confidence is a great danger. They have discovered we know how to fight and our resources are now limitless. For every tank they can field, we can buy 10 and train the crew. Quantity is as deadly as superiority. The Israelis feel they must halt this growing Arab potential and restore the old perception of military invincibility. Another blow for the Israelis is that the Palestinian factor—Golda Meir refused to see the reality and asked, "Who are the Palestinians? Where are they?"—now occupies center stage. It is no longer a problem of secure borders or, as Kissinger used to say, Egyptian sovereignty versus Israeli security. The inescapable fact is that unified Arab action demands the creation of a Palestinian state. For all these reasons, I think Israel will bide its time until it finds a good pretext to preempt.

Borchgrave—If there is another war, do you think another oil embargo is a foregone conclusion?

Heikal—Not foregone, but I think it will happen. Many conservative rulers will advise against it but, if there are Arab reverses on the battlefield, public opinion pressures will become overwhelming.

Borchgrave—Do you agree that the Rabat summit was a watershed in the Arab world and that the FLO's thinking on the future of Israel and Arab nationalism are now one and the same?

Heikal—I do. Palestine was an abstraction before, even for some Arab rulers. Now, a Palestinian state is inevitable. King Hussein told other heads of state at the summit that he was willing to relinquish his responsibility of liberating the West Bank through negotiations with the Israelis because he had got nothing from Kissinger all year. The United States...

States and Israel, by not moving with Hussein, helped bring about what they were both trying to avoid.

Borchgrave—The Israelis say that given the Arabs' growing power and potentially limitless arms expenditure, there is less inclination than ever to accept Israel's existence and that this makes war inevitable sooner or later. Can you see the Arab world living at peace with Israel?

Heikal—Speaking frankly, I don't think peace will come that easily. Nobody in Egypt can accept a final peace with a land barrier between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world to the east. Israel is a barrier that isolates Egypt and prevents movement to the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf and the Levant. People have forgotten that this is a major problem and that in 1955, under Eisenhower, there were American proposals for overpasses and underpasses that the Israelis holding the latter so their land sovereignty would not be infringed. Since then, the problem has been submerged under the avalanche of events, but it will surface again. If Israel is willing to have open borders with free passage for Arab traffic from Syria to Egypt and so forth, the matter will be solved. But it would then be difficult for Israel to remain a purely Jewish state. It would become more and more Oriental.

Borchgrave—What do you think Israel could negotiate with the PLO today? Do you see any compromise?

Heikal—GIVEN Israel's attitudes, there is no possibility of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO, if it ever accepted such a first-stage solution, would be vulnerable to destruction, squeezed as it would be between Jordan and Israel.

Borchgrave—Dr. (Yachum) Goldmann, the president of the World Jewish Congress, recently called for a federation between Israel and a Palestinian state. Heikal—I think he was unrealistic. A Palestinian state on the West Bank would be non-viable. If it had larger dimensions it could federate with Syria or Egypt. That may well be the solution, pending the realization of the dream—mentioned by (Yassir) Arafat in his UN speech—of a greater Palestine, which will probably take another generation of Israelis.

Borchgrave—There is much talk in the Arab world of U.S. military intervention to secure the oilfields of the Gulf. Do you take this possibility seriously and what do you think would provoke it?

Heikal—The temptation is there, of course. But I find it difficult to take seriously. The pro-Israel lobby is pushing for such a solution in the United States—for which Israel would provide the trigger—but cooler heads surely realize that the United States would then lose the area completely. Moderates would be swept out of power—or become anti-American radicals, which is the same thing. It would backfire badly and make the Bay of Pigs and Vietnam seem like picnics.

Borchgrave—Have you patched up your quarrel with President Sadat?

Heikal—We have had several long talks since the Rabat summit and he knows I wrote what I believed. I differed openly and I think I was right; but others say I didn't have the responsibility, so criticism was easy. My ideas have evolved over the last year—but have not drastically changed.

Antarctica's Treasures No Rush to Tap Frozen Assets

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT)—Little doubt remains that enormous resources in fuel, minerals and food lie under the ice and rock of Antarctica and the waters surrounding it. But the men working there dread the day when such resources are actually found and exploitation begins.

In the minds of many, Antarctica is the last pure place on earth—a land more valuable as an ideal and a symbol than as a source of wealth. "Antarctic coal fields have long been known," an American geologist said. "The research drilling ship Glomar Challenger has found enough natural gas and oil traces in Antarctic waters to indicate the probability of enormous petroleum resources. But the day we start pumping it out is the day one of the last refuges of man's soul will die."

Throughout the continent huts belonging to Americans, Britons, New Zealanders, Japanese and others display posters calling for a ban on Antarctic whaling, for almost all Antarctic hands are passionate conservationists.

Real Danger

"There is real danger that someone will unilaterally begin exploiting Antarctica commercially when the temptation grows too great," a Japanese seismologist said. "It is important that the Japanese government, among others, commit itself soon to a conservation policy here."

Actually, prospecting is going on despite the fact that the continent is covered with ice up to three miles thick. There are rumors of important American finds in the Pensacola Mountain range.

Soviet scientists say there is increasing evidence of resources not only offshore but concentrated along the boundaries of former glaciation. "The trouble is," a New Zealand scientist said, "work in Antarctica is very expensive and many people in the world are not motivated to see money spent on pure research. They want tangible results and nothing would satisfy them more than seeing us strike oil or a gold mine or something."

So, despite ourselves, we find ourselves thinking of these things."

Quarrels in Abeyance

For the moment quarrels over territorial claims in Antarctica are in abeyance as a result of a 1959 treaty. Eleven nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, signed that treaty, and six others, the latest East Germany, have acceded to it. The treaty could lapse in 1993 and enforcement powers are provided.

Argentina, Chile, Britain and New Zealand are among the nations claiming land, some of the claims in conflict with each other. The United States, while recognizing none of them, has not yet claimed any land itself, although it reserves the right to do so.

Actually, the western and mountainous part of the continent is already dominated by the Americans, who maintain three or four permanent bases and many summer stations and a summer force of well over 2,000. The Russians operate in large numbers in the east, on the vast ice plateau and along the coast.

Major commercial exploitation, especially petroleum drilling and mining, bring the two nations into conflict.

Old hands even fear the effects of tourism if it should ever become popular. At present commercial tourism is limited to the occasional—and expensive—visit by a tour agency ship or an Argentine vessel. There are no hotels or commercial accommodations.

"Sooner or later I'm expecting the worst," an engineer said. "There's no place on earth like this and for the wealthy it's the experience of a lifetime just to see the smoke plume above Mount Erebus across the snow-fields."

"But you know what will happen?" he continued. "A while ago a tour ship put in and an American woman visiting Scott's hut here actually had the gall to take a 60-year-old can of cookies off a shelf, taste them and pronounce them delicious."

New Governors Raring to Fight City Hall

By Jules Loh

DENVER (AP)—Richard Lamm, politician, is against motherhood, the family car, the Chamber of Commerce and the Olympic games. He favors half a chicken, at most, in every pot and believes that the last thing this country needs is a five-cent cigar.

Those positions, only slightly overstated, have brought Mr. Lamm remarkable political success; he is the newly elected governor of Colorado.

Further, such outspoken heresies have thrust him, reluctantly, to the forefront of a political movement in the Rocky Mountain states. Gov. Lamm, and others elected to high office throughout the Rocky Mountain states—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming—feel they will need their combined political muscle for an inevitable confrontation with energy-hungry Americans lusting after the mineral riches of their states.

His opponents regard him as a cheeky radical elected by Duke in the Watergate-inspired Democratic sweep. But, at 29, Gov. Lamm can point to a nine-year career of successful attacks upon city hall and conventional thought.

It was Richard Lamm, state legislator, who took the Atomic Energy Commission to court some years back when AEC scientists began blowing up atom bombs underneath Colorado trying to shake loose natural gas. All they shook loose was the countryside. Undaunted, the AEC in its 1974 budget asked for money to explode at least 30 more bombs; enough, as it turned out, to blow Mr. Lamm's cork. In November, Coloradoans not only elected him their governor but also voted, 3-1, in a powerful expression of public opinion to forbid any more experimental nuclear explosions in their state without their collective approval.

Just as he has sought in his own state to redefine progress, Gov. Lamm, abetted by other Rocky Mountain governors, now seeks to redefine "Federalism."

Gov. Lamm uses terms like "assertiveness" and "adversary relationship" to describe how states ought to confront the federal government, pointedly avoiding "state's rights." Nonetheless, what he boils down to is a shared conviction that truth and wisdom, not to mention beauty, are more likely to be discovered on a Rocky Mountain top than a Potomac River bank.

"We're not going to stand in the schoolhouse door or try to isolate Colorado from the law and the Constitution," Gov. Lamm said. "But we might well in-

tend to work to make the federal government justify its every effort to tell us what's good for us."

For Gov. Lamm, the position is not new. Two years ago, he led a fight against state boosters, persuading Coloradoans to tell the Olympic games people with their plans for Colorado's ski slopes to get lost.

What is new is the spreading acceptance in the Rocky Mountain states of this "just-a-damn-mountain attitude," as a Lamm assistant describes it.

This was manifested not only by Gov. Lamm's election, almost solely on a land-use issue and with the highly visible backing of ecology groups, but also by the election of like-minded candidates, notably Gov. Jerry Apodaca of New Mexico and Gov. Ed Herschler of Wyoming.

They, along with Gov. Lamm and the present governor of Montana, Thomas Judge, talk eagerly of a regional coalition with political clout.

"The first time since I can remember," Gov. Apodaca said, "all six Rocky Mountain governors are Democrats. That's in our favor. I think we can have a good deal of influence in a national party platform and selection of national candidates. We're only 3 per cent of the population but we're 12 per cent of the Senate and 12 per cent of the governors. Standing together, we can be pretty strong."

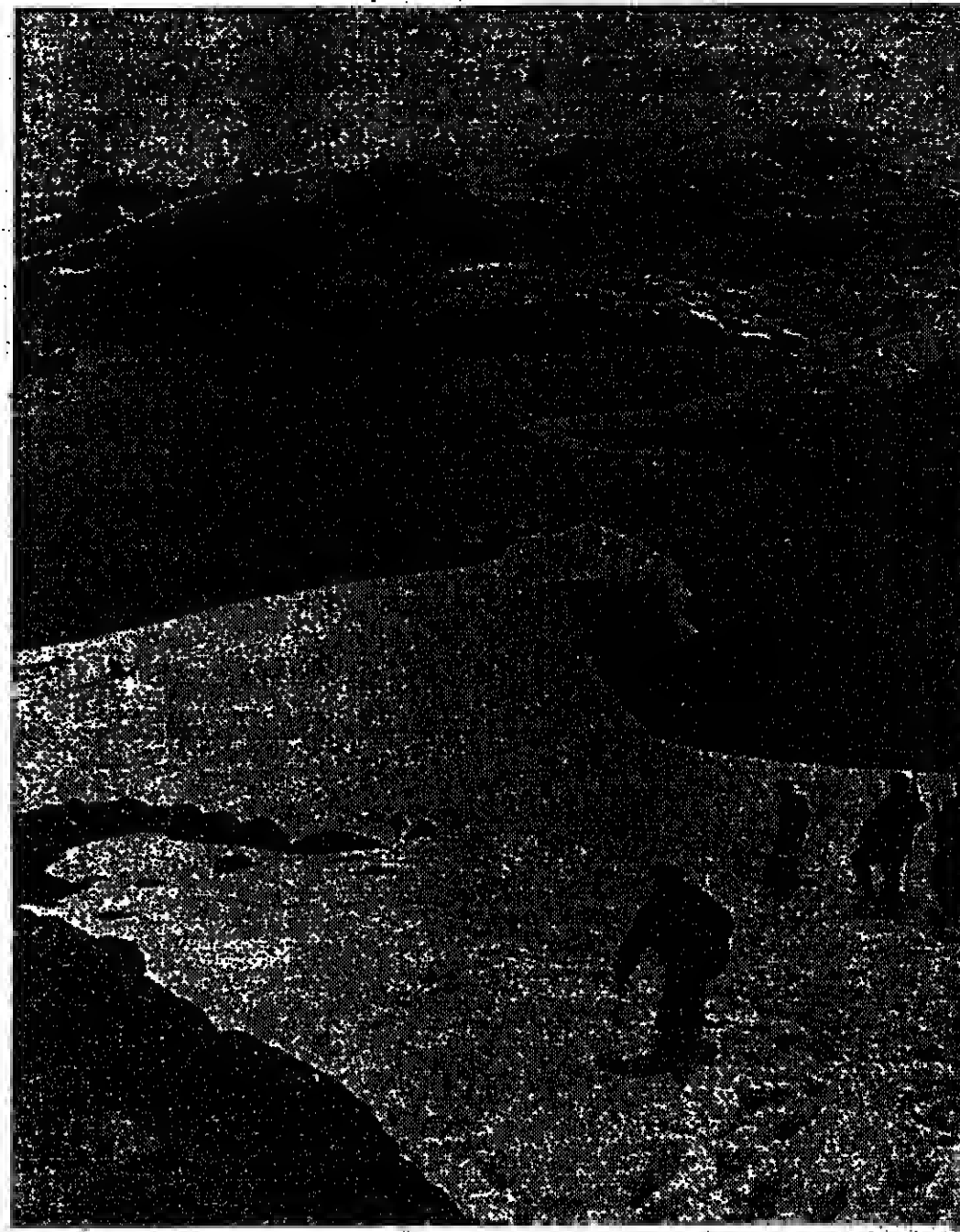
Under America's scenic spine, from Canada to Mexico, are almost all the country's known uranium reserves, most of the known oil shale and more than half the stripable, low-sulfur coal.

"Yes, we've got natural resources and, yes, they're needed by the rest of the nation and, yes, Colorado is very definitely a part of the United States," Gov. Lamm said. "But we do not intend to be the coal bin of the United States. We've looked at West Virginia and we've said that is not the kind of future we want."

"We are saying to the developers that the cost of taking a ton of coal or a barrel of oil out of Colorado does not end with the technological costs as in the past. There are social costs as well—schools, sewers, parks, roads. Those are costs for the developer and the ultimate user, not the Colorado taxpayer alone."

Lamm, for what he believes are sound reasons, is most serious about challenging the federal government.

"Let me just give you a short catalogue of the things that have gone on and are going on now in Colorado," he said: "The AEC's underground nuclear explosions, which failed to release natural gas deposits as expected."



THE LAST PURE PLACE—The beauty of Antarctica, as seen along Paradise

Japan's Outcasts Find Violence Brings Rewards and Acceptance

By Fox Butterfield

OSAKA, Japan (NYT)—After centuries of discrimination, Japan's little-known outcasts, the Burakumin, have begun to gain a measure of political power and economic progress through a re-

sort to increasingly militant, often violent tactics.

In the Naniwa section of Osaka, an outcast ghetto for more than 400 years, the vocal, well-organized Buraku Liberation League has successfully pressed the local government to build new schools, public housing and centers for the elderly to replace a jumble of decaying wooden homes, many of them without toilets or plumbing.

There is free maternity care for Burakumin mothers now and free school lunches are provided for Burakumin children, descendants of people who were officially called *eta*, or "full of filth," during Japan's long feudal era.

There are now estimated to be 2 million Burakumin, or "special village people"—a neutral term that disguises the feelings that led to centuries of discrimination against them because of their supposedly unclean nature as hereditary tanners and butchers.

Political Dispute

But in the process of winning improvements in Naniwa and elsewhere, the Buraku Liberation League's tactics have brought it into conflict with elements ranging from the Communist party to the leaders of organized crime. And the league's actions have touched off a major political dispute that is seriously weakening Japan's leftist opposition parties.

In a confrontation in November in nearby Hyogo Prefecture, or province, over how teachers should discuss discrimination in class, 53 teachers were beaten during a 13-hour period in the school gymnasium by Burakumin activists.

According to the teachers, they were hit with milk bottles and brass knuckles, had dirty water forced down their noses and were tortured with electricity, and men had to watch while women teachers were stripped. Twenty-eight teachers were hospitalized, some with broken ribs and ruptured intestines.

Among other controversial actions attributed to the league: Burakumin have forcibly detained members of the Communist party, once their strongest supporters, for charging the league with "reverse discrimination" by demanding that millions of dollars be paid directly to it.

In turn, this dispute has set off discussion among the leftist opposition parties, which in recent years had joined together to elect reformist governors in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan's two largest cities. The dispute may mean defeat for the two incumbent governors in the next elections, an upsetting prospect for Japanese leftists, especially because the conservative Liberal Democratic party is in disarray.

Fights among construction companies to get the lucrative contracts for the new highway in Naniwa have led to break-ins at the league's office by local gangsters, many of whom are themselves Burakumin. To stop the break-ins, the league has posted dozens of guards around its office, all of them wearing brightly colored propaganda signs over their jackets.

In a development that some

Japanese authorities regard as concerning, many young Burakumin have been invited to China for national lectures. The national headquarters, a bohemian-style building in the Osaka suburb of Suita, is filled with Communist periodicals from China.

Plight Ignored

Except in the Communist newspaper, Akahata, few of developments have been noted by the Japanese press. All the reasons for the silence are unclear, but the Burakumin plight has been ignored for centuries by other Japanese, is sociologists to call them "invisible race" or "Japan's shame."

Legally, discrimination against the outcasts was abolished in 1871, at the start of the Meiji Restoration, the period of rapid modernization. By 1945, Burakumin are indistinguishable from other Japanese.

But most Burakumin have been unable to escape their ghettos scattered throughout the country.

"There is still discrimination, education, jobs and marriage," said Nobuko Okada, a 41-year-old housewife who is a head of the league's women's department in Naniwa.

Statistics tend to bear out Okada's complaint. In a nation that prides on economic progress, high literacy and freedom from the income of Naniwa's old is less than two-thirds of national average. Half of the strict housewives are illiterate and its children score low intelligence tests and rate in juvenile delinquency.

Under pressure from the Osaka city government budgeted \$66 million and Osaka prefectural government million this year for aid to city's 12 Buraku communities, total of \$42 million of the will go for the construction of a new elementary school, a cooperative shopping center, a for the aged and liberation the new league office in Naniwa.

At league insistence, the governments have agreed to not most of these funds—others for loans, lunch program and maternity care—three communities dominated by league. Representatives of a less radical Burakumin group are excluded.

City assemblymen who protested this monopoly teachers, mostly Communists, have objected to extra tea hours for anti-discrimination classes have frequently been deflected to what the league "impediment."

In this practice, hundreds Buraku activists surround a son's home or office for tea at a time and shout until the son admits "guilt." Sometimes there is pushing and shoving, sometimes greater violence. It is an educational process, like people's courts in China, explained Shiro Nishikawa, a member of the league's Executive Committee.

Ford's Program: A Controversial Blueprint

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

By Thomas E. Mullaney

guider, five-year note issued by Oesterreichische Kontrollbank with an Austrian government guaranty. The notes were offered at par bearing 9.75 per cent. Also offered is 50 million marks of five-year Nippon Yusen KK (N.Y.K. Line) notes at an indicated price of 98 to yield 10.02 per cent on its 9.5-per-cent coupon rate. The issue had been expected to bear 9.75 per cent with a discount. Also on offer is a 100-million-mark, seven-year note issued of Australia, whose U.S. bonds are

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,178,000	85,726,000	85,669,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised N/A-Not available

SA stated. This justifies, he said, the low 9.25-per-cent coupon, which will be sweetened to an offering price of 99 to 94.5 per cent. Australia has a Eurobonds issue of the same maturity Feb. 1, so much of the proceeds are expected to be invested in the new issue.

The West German private placement market, there 60-million-mark, 10-year notes of the Swedish city of Göteborg at par bearing 9.75 per cent, the first Swedish municipal use the Eurobond market, authorities in Stockholm are permitting such issues to finance the country's oil-repayment deficit.

By Thomas E. Mullaney
NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Ford shed his mantle of caution, procrastination and fiscal conservatism when he finally unveiled his comprehensive game plan last week for attacking the trinity of problems buffeting the American economy: recession, energy and inflation.

To be sure, there were pluses as well as minuses in the President's package—and some inexplicable omissions. Among these would have been proposals for significant, direct job creation and a real push to develop mass-transportation systems that might achieve a major saving of energy.

The principal plus in the President's program, almost everyone would agree, was the stress on tax relief for individuals and business. The economy is suffering greatly from a loss of confidence, reduced demand for goods and a serious erosion of purchasing power. Tax rebates and reductions should help immeasurably to correct that problem and provide a safety net under the falling economy. But has the President constructed the best method for doing so?

Many question the efficacy of a tax rebate with a maximum of \$1,000 in two bites—half in May and half in September—that would provide the greatest benefits to those with higher incomes and minimal relief to those most acutely affected by low, fixed incomes.

If adopted, such a program could result in more saving than spending, although it must be conceded that greater public savings would, to some extent, be desirable to provide more investable funds for institutions that serve the severely depressed housing industry.

should have been assigned to a quick change in current tax rates—something to shore up the weekly take-home pay of the lower income groups. In that form, tax relief would flow immediately into the spending stream, whereas rebates at later dates might more likely find their way largely into savings accounts. In this

highly inflationary era, the need for greater purchasing power is immediate.

Another plus in the President's plan was his decision to try to ease the tax burden of business. That certainly is the route to additional jobs, although a temporary, one-year change in the investment tax credit from 7 per

cent to 12 per cent for all industries, except the utilities (which would receive an increase in their credit from 4 per cent to 12 for three years) would do little to encourage greatly enlarged capital spending in many parts of the business world. Businessmen have long protested the on-again, off-again nature of gov-

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The stock market gave President

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week down 14.16 points at 644.63. In the previous two weeks, the Dow had soared 56.63 points.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed Monday and declined the next day, made small gains Wednesday and Thursday and ended lower Friday. Most of the weakness was attributed to profit-taking.

Analysis noted that Mr. Ford's television address Monday night and his State of the Union message to Congress on Wednesday, in which he spelled out new economic and energy measures to combat the widening recession, did little for the stock market.

Some analysts pointed out that there was apprehension among investors that the individual taxpayer under the President's plan might not get back as much in the proposed tax plan as the energy proposals would cost and thus the moves would not be able to spur the economy.

Helping to depress the market last week were a number of bearish economic reports. One report was that industrial production fell 2.8 per cent in December, the first drop in six months, and the business inventories grew at a slower rate in November. Another report was that the nation's real gross national product fell at an annual rate of 9.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974, its second lowest drop on record.

Helping to stem the downward pressure on stock prices was the continuing decline in the prime rate announced by a number of banks. In the last few weeks, several institutions have lowered the interest they charge their most creditworthy corporate customers to 9 3/4 per cent. High interest rates were one of the main reasons for the market's malaise last year.

Another plus factor was the report that wholesale prices declined 0.5 per cent in December, the first decline in 14 months. In the credit markets, corporate-bond and government-bond trading steadied near the end of the week after a sharp decline.

Too Complex

Many feel the whole program is too complex, unfair and unworkable in the long run. It would feed inflation and reduce purchasing power well before the \$30 billion in new tax revenues expected from it could be funneled back to the benefit of the segments of society most affected by the tax take.

Other criticism of the President's program was directed at the expectation that the federal deficit would run to \$30 billion in this fiscal year and possibly \$45 billion next year. That might be unnecessarily stimulative, rekindling inflation to a point even beyond its recent excessive levels, cause major problems in the financial markets and push interest rates, which have been constructing its own program to declining sharply in recent weeks, back to their historic peaks.

What is needed more than a major injection of stimulus into the economy at this time, many economists say, is a monetary policy more expansionary than the one that has been in force the last six months.

Sales in					Net				
100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

[illegible]

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chge
Abex Co 8 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 9 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 10 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 11 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 12 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 13 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 14 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 15 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 16 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 17 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 18 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chge
Abex Co 8 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 9 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 10 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 11 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 12 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 13 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 14 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 15 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 16 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 17 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
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Abex Co 17 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	
Abex Co 18 1/2% 77	17 180 99 100 +1	

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Notice is hereby given that the Director General of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricos of the Republic of Panama has extended the date for the submission of applications for prequalification of interested parties to the project of construction of the Panama Canal Expansion Project, from January 15, 1975, to February 1, 1975.

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